```
=> s glycylglycine/cn
L1            1 GLYCYLGLYCINE/CN

=> s glycine/cn
L2            1 GLYCINE/CN

=> fil caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      11.49      11.71

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REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED:  Jun 2010
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE:  Jun 2010

CAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the third quarter of 2010.

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> s (l1 or l2 or glycin?)(l)(skin? or parakerat?)
          4181 L1
         73101 L2
        201306 GLYCIN?
        346585 SKIN?
           535 PARAKERAT?
L3         2238 (L1 OR L2 OR GLYCIN?)(L)(SKIN? OR PARAKERAT?)

=> s l3 and l1
          4181 L1
L4          17 L3 AND L1

=> s l4 and pore
        204423 PORE
L5            4 L4 AND PORE

=> d bib hit hitstr 1-4
```

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2009:853449 CAPLUS
DN 151:155712
TI Water-in-oil type preparation for hiding pores
IN Ishimatsu, Takayuki; Takahashi, Makoto
PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14pp.; Chemical Indexing Equivalent to 151:131450 (WO)
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2009155274	A	20090716	JP 2007-335813	20071227
WO 2009084156	A1	20090709	WO 2008-JP3668	20081209

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRAI JP 2007-335813 A 20071227

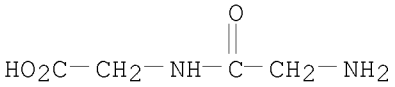
AB Provided is a water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores, said preparation containing glycylglycine, which has a parakeratosis inhibiting action, in a stable state, and having having both an outstanding pore hiding effect and good usability. The preparation contains; (a) 0.001 to 20 mass % of glycylglycine, (b) 0.5 to 2.5 mass % of a crosslinked polyether modified organopolysiloxane polymer, (c) a powder and (d) 6 to 10 mass % ethanol, wherein the (c) powder is titanium dioxide or a composite powder with titanium dioxide as the core having an average particle diameter of 0.2 to 0.5 μm, which may be hydrophobilized, and is included at a proportion of 0.5 to 1.5 mass% relative to the entire mass of the preparation For example, an emulsion composition containing glycylglycine 2, dimethylpolysiloxane 3, cetyl isooctanoate 3.5 decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 22, glycerin 5, dipropylene glycol 3, crosslinked-polyether-silicone 1.2, polyether-silicone 0.4, ethanol 8, polymethylsilsesquioxane-coated crosslinked silicone elastomer powder 9, n-octyltriethoxysilane-treated mica titanium 0.9, phenoxyethanol 0.2, menthol 0.01, EDTA-3Na 0.01, fragrance 0.05, and water balance to 100 % formulated.

ST glycylglycine polyether polysiloxane ethanol powder skin pore covering emulsion

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 556-50-3 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO2), biological studies 314726-51-7, KSP 100 1169767-20-7, OTS 2 Tronox R-KB 2
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores)

IT 556-50-3
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores)

RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, glycyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2009:821603 CAPLUS
DN 151:131450
TI Water-in-oil type preparation for hiding pores
IN Ishimatsu, Takayuki; Takahashi, Makoto
PA Shiseido Company, Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 23pp.; Chemical Indexing Equivalent to 151:155712 (JP)
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 2

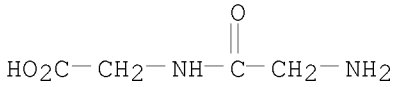
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2009084156	A1	20090709	WO 2008-JP3668	20081209
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	JP 2009155274	A	20090716	JP 2007-335813	20071227
PRAI	JP 2007-335813	A	20071227		

AB Provided is a water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores, said preparation containing glycylglycine, which has a parakeratosis inhibiting action, in a stable state, and having having both an outstanding pore hiding effect and good usability. The preparation contains; (a) 0.001 to 20 mass % of glycylglycine, (b) 0.5 to 2.5 mass % of a crosslinked polyether modified organopolysiloxane polymer, (c) a powder and (d) 6 to 10 mass % ethanol, wherein the (c) powder is titanium dioxide or a composite powder with titanium dioxide as the core having an average particle diameter of 0.2 to 0.5 μm, which may be hydrophobilized, and is included at a proportion of 0.5 to 1.5 mass% relative to the entire mass of the preparation For example, an emulsion composition containing glycylglycine 2, dimethylpolysiloxane 3, cetyl isooctanoate 3.5 decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 22, glycerin 5, dipropylene glycol 3, crosslinked-polyether-silicone 1.2, polyether-silicone 0.4, ethanol 8, polymethylsilsesquioxane-coated crosslinked silicone elastomer powder 9, n-octyltriethoxysilane-treated mica titanium 0.9, phenoxyethanol 0.2, menthol 0.01, EDTA-3Na 0.01, fragrance 0.05, and water balance to 100 % formulated.

ST glycylglycine polyether polysiloxane ethanol powder skin pore covering emulsion

IT Cosmetic creams
Cosmetic emulsions
Foundations (cosmetics)
Pore
Sunscreens

(water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores)
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 556-50-3, Glycylglycine
13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 314726-51-7, KSP 100
1169767-20-7, OTS 2 Tronox R-KB 2
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores)
IT 556-50-3, Glycylglycine
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores)
RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, glycyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2007:211239 CAPLUS
DN 146:280314
TI How can we improve the appearance of conspicuous facial pores?
AU Iida, Toshii
CS Shiseido Research Center, Yokohama, 224-8558, Japan
SO Fragrance Journal (2007), 35(1), 19-20
CODEN: FUJAD7; ISSN: 0288-9803
PB Fureguransu Janaru Sha
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Conspicuous facial pores are one of the most frequently encountered skin problems for women of all ages. It has recently been demonstrated that unsatd. free fatty acids are one of the main causative substances of noticeably large facial pores. The function of unsatd. fatty acids in the development of large pores was investigated. Results demonstrated that oleic acid, one of the main components of human sebum, induced calcium influx and cytokine secretion in human keratinocytes. The function of oleic acid is considered to occur via an NMDA-type receptor by using agonists and antagonists of various kinds of calcium ion-channel receptors. Glycylglycine, which was thought to be a potent agonist of the glycine receptor, was found to be a potent suppressor in counteracting the effects of oleic acid. Results of in vivo testing, using human volunteers, revealed that glycylglycine contracted the pore areas and improved the appearance of facial pores.
ST facial pore oleic acid calcium ion glycylglycine
IT Human
(contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial pores)
IT Glycine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial pores)
IT Head and Neck
(face, facial pore; contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial pores)
IT Skin
(keratinocyte; contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial pores)
IT Interleukin 1α

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(secretion, in keratinocyte, oleic acid induction of; contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial pores)

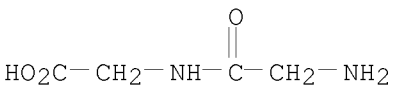
IT 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial pores)

IT 556-50-3, Glycylglycine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial pores)

IT 14127-61-8, Calcium ion, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(influx, in keratinocyte, oleic acid induction of; contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial pores)

IT 556-50-3, Glycylglycine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial pores)

RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, glycyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

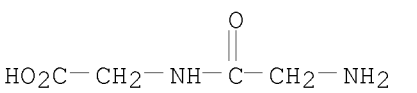


L5 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2005:493485 CAPLUS
DN 143:31905
TI Parakeratosis inhibitor and external composition for skin
IN Kaminuma, Mikiko; Suetsugu, Masaru; Iida, Toshii; Inomata, Shinji; Takada, Keiko; Katsuta, Yuji
PA Shiseido Company, Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 110 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005051340	A1	20050609	WO 2004-JP17356	20041122
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2005179342	A	20050707	JP 2004-337117	20041122
JP 2005179343	A	20050707	JP 2004-337127	20041122

JP 4373318 B2 20091125
EP 1688126 A1 20060809 EP 2004-819342 20041122
R: DE, FR, GB, IT
CN 1886114 A 20061227 CN 2004-80034575 20041122
KR 2006107513 A 20061013 KR 2006-706634 20060406
US 20070225380 A1 20070927 US 2007-580471 20070222
PRAI JP 2003-397299 A 20031127
JP 2003-397307 A 20031127
WO 2004-JP17356 W 20041122
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OS MARPAT 143:31905
AB It is intended to provide a parakeratosis inhibitor, pore reducing agent and skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent that exhibit capabilities of parakeratosis inhibition, pore reduction, skin roughness prevention/amelioration, etc., and further provide an external composition for skin having these capabilities. There are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor and a pore reducing agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a glycine derivative, an aminodicarboxylic acid derivative, an acylaminodicarboxylic acid derivative, a pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid derivative, a piperidinecarboxylic acid derivative, a hexamethyleneiminecarboxylic acid derivative, a β-alanine derivative and salts of these derivs. Further, there are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor, a pore reducing agent and a skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of specified glycine derivs. and salts thereof and specified aminosulfuric acid derivs. and salts thereof. Still further, there are provided external compns. for skin comprising these compds. For example, the effect of sarcosine in prevention of parakeratosis in hairless mice was examined A cosmetic lotion containing sarcosine 3 % with other ingredients to 100 % was formulated.
ST glycine deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; amidinocarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; acylaminodicarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; piperidinecarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; hexamethyleneiminecarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; alanine deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic
IT Skin
(pore reduction, rough skin improvement; parakeratosis inhibitors containing amino derivs., and external compns. for skin)
IT 103-01-5, N-Phenylglycine 107-95-9, β-Alanine 107-97-1, Sarcosine 498-94-2, IsoNipecotic acid 500-98-1, Phenaceturic acid 556-50-3, Glycylglycine 623-33-6 627-01-0, N-Ethylglycine 997-55-7, Acetyl-L-aspartic acid 1135-40-6, CAPS 1188-37-0, N-Acetyl-L-glutamic acid 2087-41-4, Glycylglycine ethyl ester hydrochloride 2462-31-9, Glycine benzyl ester hydrochloride 4244-84-2 6094-36-6, N-Benzoyl-L-glutamic acid 7365-82-4, 2-[(2-Amino-2-oxoethyl)amino]ethanesulfonic acid 13048-99-2 13049-01-9 20531-36-6, N-Benzenesulfonyl-L-glutamic acid 27532-96-3, Glycine tert-butyl ester hydrochloride 29816-01-1, Glycylsarcosine 73463-39-5, CAPSO
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(parakeratosis inhibitors containing amino derivs., and external compns. for skin)
IT 556-50-3, Glycylglycine
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological

study); USES (Uses)
(parakeratosis inhibitors containing amino derivs., and external compns. for skin)
RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, glycyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

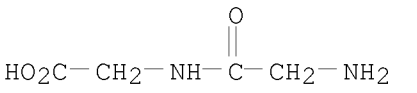


OSC.G 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (24 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s l4 not l5
L6 13 L4 NOT L5

=> d bib hitstr 13

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1971:530118 CAPLUS
DN 75:130118
OREF 75:20555a,20558a
TI Effects of radiation on glycyl peptides in the solid state. 2. Model for radiation-induced yellowing in collagen and keratin
AU Cosgrove, M. M.; Collins, M. A.; Grant, R. A.; Allcock, B. J.
CS Phys. Eng. Lab., Dep. Sci. Ind. Res., Lower Hutt, N. Z.
SO New Zealand Journal of Science (1971), 14(3), 599-607
CODEN: NZJSAB; ISSN: 0028-8365
DT Journal
LA English
IT 556-50-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(radiolysis of, as model for collagen and keratin discoloration)
RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, glycyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

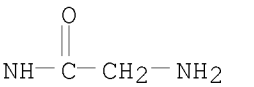
=> d bib hit hitstr 12

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1973:539621 CAPLUS
DN 79:139621
OREF 79:22615a,22618a
TI Cosmetics containing dipeptides on tripeptides
IN Tsurugi, Shinichi; Yamazaki, Tomoyuki
PA Kyowa Fermentation Industry Co., Ltd.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent

LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 48023944	B4	19730328	JP 1971-58660	19710805

IT 556-50-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in cosmetics, for skin irritation and roughening prevention)
IT 556-50-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in cosmetics, for skin irritation and roughening prevention)
RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, glycyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



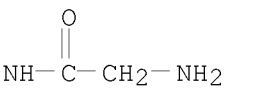
OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

=> d bib hit hitstr 11

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1981:71467 CAPLUS
DN 94:71467
OREF 94:11557a,11560a
TI Plasminogen activator production by cell culture
PA Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 55139323	A	19801031	JP 1979-46038	19790417
PRAI JP 1979-46038	A	19790417		

AB An animal cell line is cultured in a medium containing glycylglycine [556-50-3] to produce plasminogen [9001-91-6] activator. Cells such as lung and skin cells from human fetuses and kidney cells from swine can be used. For example, lung cells were cultured in a medium containing NaCl, KCl, CaCl2, MgSO4, NaHPO4, glucose, NaHCO3, lactalbumin hydrolyzate and glycylglycine at 37° for 18 days. Approx. 150 CTA units plasminogen activator/mL were produced when 0.5-2.0% glycylglycine was used.
IT 556-50-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cell culture containing, plasminogen activator production in)
IT 556-50-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cell culture containing, plasminogen activator production in)
RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, glycyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



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=> s l6 and parakeratos?
           382 PARAKERATOS?
L7           0 L6 AND PARAKERATOS?

=> s glycin?(l)parakerato?
        201306 GLYCIN?
           501 PARAKERATO?
L8           6 GLYCIN?(L)PARAKERATO?

=> d bib hit 1-6

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN   2008:893473  CAPLUS
DN   149:192415
TI   Glycine receptors are present in human epidermis
AU   Booken, Dirk; Henrich-Kellner, Carmen; Klein, Diana; Goerdt, Sergij;
     Kurzen, Hjalmar
CS   Department of Dermatology, Venerology and Allergology, Medical Faculty of
     Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Germany
SO   Open Dermatology (2008), 2, 51-56
     CODEN: ODPEBR; ISSN: 1874-3722
     URL: http://www.bentham.org/open/todj/openaccess2.htm
PB   Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.
DT   Journal; (online computer file)
LA   English
RE.CNT  29    THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB   The inhibitory glycine receptor (GlyR) is a member of the
     nicotinoid receptor superfamily.  This heteropentameric Cl- channel is
     composed of different α (1-4) and a β-subunit and mediates fast
     synaptic transmission in the central nervous system.  Since
     glycine, the natural ligand of GlyR has been found to enhance
     epidermal barrier recovery; we aimed at characterizing GlyR distribution
     in human skin and their function in skin physiol.  We detected different
     α-subunits and the β- GlyR subunit on mRNA and protein level in
     human skin and cultured keratinocytes and fibroblasts.  In cultured human
     keratinocytes but not in fibroblasts, glycine induced
     proliferation.  Epidermis-equivalent were significantly thicker than control
     if cultured in the presence of glycine.  In human skin, GlyR
     immunoreactivity (IR) was detected in the upper epidermal layers.  In
     eczema and psoriasis, GlyR IR was reduced in areas with
     parakeratosis suggesting a role of GlyR in terminal
     differentiation and epidermal barrier control.
IT   Eczema
     Hyperplasia
     Psoriasis
        (glycine receptor expression was reduced in areas with
        parakeratosis suggesting that may be responsible for terminal
        differentiation and epidermal barrier control patient with in eczema
        and psoriasis)
IT   Keratosis
        (parakeratosis; glycine receptor expression was
        reduced in areas with parakeratosis suggesting that may be
        responsible for terminal differentiation and epidermal barrier control
        patient with in eczema and psoriasis)

L8   ANSWER 2 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN   2005:493485  CAPLUS
DN   143:31905
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TI Parakeratosis inhibitor and external composition for skin

IN Kaminuma, Mikiko; Suetsugu, Masaru; Iida, Toshii; Inomata, Shinji; Takada, Keiko; Katsuta, Yuji

PA Shiseido Company, Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 110 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005051340	A1	20050609	WO 2004-JP17356	20041122
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	JP 2005179342	A	20050707	JP 2004-337117	20041122
	JP 2005179343	A	20050707	JP 2004-337127	20041122
	JP 4373318	B2	20091125		
	EP 1688126	A1	20060809	EP 2004-819342	20041122
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	CN 1886114	A	20061227	CN 2004-80034575	20041122
	KR 2006107513	A	20061013	KR 2006-706634	20060406
	US 20070225380	A1	20070927	US 2007-580471	20070222
PRAI	JP 2003-397299	A	20031127		
	JP 2003-397307	A	20031127		
	WO 2004-JP17356	W	20041122		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OS MARPAT 143:31905

OSC.G 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (24 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB It is intended to provide a parakeratosis inhibitor, pore reducing agent and skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent that exhibit capabilities of parakeratosis inhibition, pore reduction, skin roughness prevention/amelioration, etc., and further provide an external composition for skin having these capabilities. There are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor and a pore reducing agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a glycine derivative, an aminodicarboxylic acid derivative, an acylaminodicarboxylic acid derivative, a pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid derivative, a piperidinecarboxylic acid derivative, a hexamethyleneiminecarboxylic acid derivative, a β-alanine derivative and salts of these derivs. Further, there are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor, a pore reducing agent and a skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of specified glycine derivs. and salts thereof and specified aminosulfuric acid derivs. and salts thereof. Still further, there are provided external compns. for skin comprising these compds. For example, the effect of sarcosine in prevention of parakeratosis in hairless mice was examined A cosmetic lotion containing sarcosine 3 % with other ingredients to 100 % was formulated.

ST glycine deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic;

amidinocarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; acylaminodicarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; piperidinecarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; hexamethyleneiminecarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; alanine deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic

IT 103-01-5, N-Phenylglycine 107-95-9, β-Alanine 107-97-1, Sarcosine 498-94-2, IsoNipecotic acid 500-98-1, Phenaceturic acid 556-50-3, Glycylglycine 623-33-6 627-01-0, N-Ethylglycine 997-55-7, Acetyl-L-aspartic acid 1135-40-6, CAPS 1188-37-0, N-Acetyl-L-glutamic acid 2087-41-4, Glycylglycine ethyl ester hydrochloride 2462-31-9, Glycine benzyl ester hydrochloride 4244-84-2 6094-36-6, N-Benzoyl-L-glutamic acid 7365-82-4, 2-[(2-Amino-2-oxoethyl)amino]ethanesulfonic acid 13048-99-2 13049-01-9 20531-36-6, N-Benzenesulfonyl-L-glutamic acid 27532-96-3, Glycine tert-butyl ester hydrochloride 29816-01-1, Glycylsarcosine 73463-39-5, CAPSO
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(parakeratosis inhibitors containing amino derivs., and external compns. for skin)

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2003:162239 CAPLUS
DN 139:4391
TI Loricrin keratoderma: a novel disease entity characterized by nuclear accumulation of mutant loricrin
AU Ishida-Yamamoto, Akemi
CS Department of Dermatology, Asahikawa Medical College, Asahikawa, 078-8510, Japan
SO Journal of Dermatological Science (2003), 31(1), 3-8
CODEN: JDSCEI; ISSN: 0923-1811
PB Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
OSC.G 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB A review. Loricrin is the major protein of the cornified cell envelope, a structure that replaces the plasma membrane during keratinocyte terminal differentiation. Recently, unique heterozygous, insertion mutations in the loricrin gene have been found to underlie certain congenital skin abnormalities, the phenotypes of which vary considerably. Clin., these patients can be diagnosed as suffering from an ichthyotic variant of Vohwinkel's syndrome (VS), progressive sym. erythrokeratoderma, or congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma born as a collodion baby. Common clin. features include hyperkeratosis of the palms and soles with digital constriction. Histol. characteristics include parakeratotic hyperkeratosis with hypergranulosis and nuclear accumulation of mutant loricrin. The unique mutations in the glycine-rich domain of the mutant loricrin form arginine-rich nuclear localization sequences (NLSs) that disrupt differentiation of keratinocytes. This group of unique genodermatoses caused by distinct loricrin mutations is collectively termed as loricrin keratoderma (LK).

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1991:56288 CAPLUS
DN 114:56288
OREF 114:9529a,9532a
TI Long-term organ culture of rabbit skin: effect of EGF on epidermal

structure in vitro
AU Kondo, Shigeo; Hozumi, Yutaka; Aso, Kazuo
CS Sch. Med., Yamagata Univ., Yamagata, 990-23, Japan
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology (1990), 95(4), 397-402
CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X
DT Journal
LA English
OSC.G 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)
AB A method is described for maintaining the epidermal structure of normal rabbit ear skin explants in organ culture for up to 12 wk. Split-thickness skin specimens were put in diffusion chambers made of either millipore filters or bovine collagen membranes, and then submitted to a roller tube culture at 15 rpm and 36°. The culture medium was Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 20% fetal calf serum + 0.4 μg/mL hydrocortisone. The gas used in the culture tube was air +5% CO2. Autoradiog. revealed the incorporation of [3H]glycine into the 68-kDalton keratin band of explants for up to 12 wk, indicating that normal keratinization was maintained throughout the entire culture period. The turnover time of the epidermis from basal layer to granular layer was 7 days in both the early and late stages of culture. The addition of EGF to the culture caused the epidermis to become acanthotic with orthokeratosis, but with high concns. of EGF (≥10 ng/mL) parakeratosis and increased proliferation of the epidermis occurred. Dexamethasone strongly inhibited the EGF effect.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1984:136855 CAPLUS
DN 100:136855
OREF 100:20853a,20856a
TI Keratinization of cultured ruminal epithelial cells treated with butyrate and lactate
AU Galfi, P.; Neogrady, S.; Kutas, F.; Veresegyhazy, T.
CS Dep. Physiol., Univ. Vet. Sci., Budapest, Hung.
SO Zentralblatt fuer Veterinaermedizin, Reihe A (1983), 30(10), 775-81
CODEN: ZVRAAX; ISSN: 0300-8711
DT Journal
LA English
OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)
AB Na butyrate added to primary ruminal epithelial cell culture at 5 mM caused a 2-fold increase in both protein content and [14C]glycine incorporation into the epithelial cells. D-(-)-Lactate (5 mM) had no measurable influence on keratinization. Apparently, butyrate plays an important role in the induction of pathol. alterations in the ruminal epithelium (rumen parakeratosis frequently developed by ruminants on permanent feeding of high-concentrate rations).

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1977:403762 CAPLUS
DN 87:3762
OREF 87:631a,634a
TI Autoradiographic study on the uptake of tritium-labeled amino acids by normal and pathological human epidermis
AU Ohshima, Yoshio
CS Dep. Dermatol., Kyoto Prefect. Univ. Med., Kyoto, Japan
SO Journal of Dermatology (1976), 3(6), 263-73
CODEN: JDMYAG; ISSN: 0385-2407
DT Journal
LA English
AB Incorporation of some tritiated amino acids in normal and pathol. human epidermis was studied by autoradiog. Methionine, glycine and histidine were detected in the cytoplasm of nucleated cells. In a test

after 1-2 h of incubation the concns. of these amino acids were greater in the upper squamous cell layer than in the lower layer. Tyrosine, phenylalanine, valine and leucine were distributed more densely in the lower squamous layer as compared with other layers. After 4-6 h of incubation all of these amino acids were observed more uniformly in the entire epidermal layers except the horny layer, the labeling being highest in the basal layer. The incorporation into the upper layers after 1-2 h may be related to the enzyme activity or energy of the epidermal cell and that into the lower layers, to protein synthesis accompanied by cellular proliferation. In parakeratotic epidermis associated with psoriasis, chronic dermatitis, and verruca vulgaris, the tritiated tyrosine, phenylalanine, valine and leucine were found in the upper and lower squamous layers after 1-2 h of incubation, while they were observed only in the lower squamous layer in the normal epidermis. A similar tendency was found in epidermis with hyper- and parakeratosis induced by UV light or stripping of the horny layer. It is suggested that protein synthesis or metabolism occurring in each level of the epidermis is accelerated by a shortened life-span in the parakeratotic epidermis. In ichthyosis vulgaris, the so-called keratogenous zone was seen as a narrow layer immediately beneath the horny layer, showing fairly intensive labeling from glycine-3H.

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=> s glycin?(l)pore
        201306 GLYCIN?
        204423 PORE
L9         575 GLYCIN?(L)PORE

=> s l9 and (skin(l)pore)
        333138 SKIN
        204423 PORE
          1354 SKIN(L)PORE
L10          9 L9 AND (SKIN(L)PORE)

=> d bib hit 9

L10  ANSWER 9 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN   1981:459689  CAPLUS
DN   95:59689
OREF 95:10085a,10088a
TI   Purification of human fibroblast interferon by zinc chelate chromatography
AU   Heine, J. W.; Van Damme, J.; De Ley, M.; Billiau, A.; De Somer, P.
CS   Rega Inst., Univ. Leuven, Leuven, B-3000, Belg.
SO   Journal of General Virology (1981), 54(1), 47-56
     CODEN: JGVIAY; ISSN: 0022-1317
DT   Journal
LA   English
OSC.G   7     THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)
AB   Human interferon was prepared by superinduction of cultures of either
     diploid embryonic skin and muscle cells of the osteosarcoma cell
     line MG-63. The interferon so obtained was concentrated and partially purified
     by adsorption to controlled pore glass (CPG) beads at neutral pH
     and desorption by glycine-HCl buffer at pH 2. After
     neutralization, this interferon was applied to a column of Zn chelate
     which was eluted with buffers of decreasing pH. Most of the proteins
     eluted ahead of the interferon activity, which itself eluted in 2 distinct
     peaks. The first peak occurred in the effluent fractions around pH 5.9,
     and the second one in fractions around pH 5.2. The interferon found in
     fractions of pH 5.9 contained 5% of the original contaminating proteins.
     In contrast, the amount of total protein in the pH 5.2 peak was so small
     that it could not accurately be assayed by the fluorescamine method.
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Consequently, the interferon in the peak fraction was estimated to have a specific activity of about 2 + 109 units/mg. This material was radiolabeled and analyzed by electrophoresis. A major peak of about 22,000 mol. weight with only minor contaminating proteins appeared on the autoradiographs. The total recovery of the Zn chelate chromatog. procedure was nearly 100%, and the interferon recovered from each peak behaved consistently on rechromatog. Fibroblast interferon produced by most diploid cells contained <10% of the variant eluting at pH 5.9. MG-63 cells and high-passage cultures of some diploid cell strains produced up to 50% of this variant.

=> d bib hit 8

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2003:284897 CAPLUS
DN 139:386245
TI Bio-artificial skin composed of gelatin and (1→ 3), (1→ 6)-β-glucan
AU Lee, Sang Bong; Jeon, Hyun Wook; Lee, Young Woo; Lee, Young Moo; Song, Kang Won; Park, Moon Hyang; Nam, Young Soo; Ahn, Hee Chang
CS College of Engineering, School of Chemical Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul, 133-791, S. Korea
SO Biomaterials (2003), 24(14), 2503-2511
CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
OSC.G 35 THERE ARE 35 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (35 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB Porous scaffolds composed of gelatin and β-glucan were prepared using the freeze-drying method. The scaffold had an inter-connected pore structure with average pore size of 90-150 μm.
Results for the contact angle and cell attachment revealed that a high gelatin content was suitable for cellular attachment and distribution in two- or three-dimensional fibroblast cultures, because the gelatin had acidic residues, and arginine-glycine-aspartic acid groups. To prepare a stratified wound dressing to mimic the normal human skin , fibroblasts and keratinocyte cells were isolated from a child's foreskin, and were co-cultured in gelatin/β-glucan scaffolds were cross-linked using 1-ethyl-(3-3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride. An in vivo study showed that after 1 wk, the artificial dermis containing the fibroblasts enhanced the re-epithelialization of a full-thickness skin defect rather than the acellular scaffold.

=> d bib hit 7

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2003:943329 CAPLUS
DN 139:399452
TI Preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size
IN Katsuta, Yuji; Inomata, Shinji
PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003342195	A	20031203	JP 2002-153457	20020528
	JP 4473491	B2	20100602		
	WO 2003099327	A1	20031204	WO 2003-JP6467	20030523
	W: CN, KR, US				
	RW: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	EP 1550459	A1	20050706	EP 2003-730607	20030523
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	CN 1655813	A	20050817	CN 2003-812309	20030523
	CN 101675922	A	20100324	CN 2009-10167495	20030523
	US 20050152930	A1	20050714	US 2004-515219	20041122
	US 20080269304	A1	20081030	US 2008-10373	20080124
PRAI	JP 2002-153457	A	20020528		
	CN 2003-812309	A3	20030523		
	WO 2003-JP6467	W	20030523		
	US 2004-515219	A1	20041122		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OSC.G 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (15 CITINGS)

TI Preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size

AB The invention relates to a preventive for formation of incompletely keratinized epithelium which causes skin pore enlarging, suitable for use in a skin composition, wherein the preventive is characterized by containing an antagonist against excitable receptor, e.g. glutamic acid receptor and ATP receptor, or an agonist of inhibitory receptor, e.g. glycine receptor and γ-aminobutyric acid receptor. Glycine showed improving effect of oleic acid-induced incomplete keratinization in hairless mouse. A skin cream containing glycine 0.5, and other ingredients q.s. to 100 % was formulated.

IT Glutamate receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(NMDA-binding; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

IT Purinoceptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(P2; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

IT Purinoceptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(P2X; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

IT Cosmetics
(creams; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

IT Cosmetics
(emulsions; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

IT Cosmetics
(foundations; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

IT Cosmetics
(gels; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

IT Skin

(keratinization, incomplete; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)
IT Cosmetics
(lotions; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)
IT GABA receptors
Glutamate receptors
Glycine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)
IT 56-12-2, γ-Aminobutyric acid, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 145-63-1, Suramin 2763-96-4, Muscimol 6893-26-1, D-Glutamic acid 61368-63-6 64603-90-3, Isoguvacine 77086-21-6, Dizocilpine 149017-66-3
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

=> d bib hit 6

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2005:493485 CAPLUS
DN 143:31905
TI Parakeratosis inhibitor and external composition for skin
IN Kaminuma, Mikiko; Suetsugu, Masaru; Iida, Toshii; Inomata, Shinji; Takada, Keiko; Katsuta, Yuji
PA Shiseido Company, Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 110 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005051340	A1	20050609	WO 2004-JP17356	20041122
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	JP 2005179342	A	20050707	JP 2004-337117	20041122
	JP 2005179343	A	20050707	JP 2004-337127	20041122
	JP 4373318	B2	20091125		
	EP 1688126	A1	20060809	EP 2004-819342	20041122
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	CN 1886114	A	20061227	CN 2004-80034575	20041122
	KR 2006107513	A	20061013	KR 2006-706634	20060406
	US 20070225380	A1	20070927	US 2007-580471	20070222
PRAI	JP 2003-397299	A	20031127		
	JP 2003-397307	A	20031127		

WO 2004-JP17356 W 20041122
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OS MARPAT 143:31905
OSC.G 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (24 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB It is intended to provide a parakeratosis inhibitor, pore reducing agent and skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent that exhibit capabilities of parakeratosis inhibition, pore reduction, skin roughness prevention/amelioration, etc., and further provide an external composition for skin having these capabilities. There are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor and a pore reducing agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a glycine derivative, an aminodicarboxylic acid derivative, an acylaminodicarboxylic acid derivative, a pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid derivative, a piperidinecarboxylic acid derivative, a hexamethyleneiminecarboxylic acid derivative, a β-alanine derivative and salts of these derivs. Further, there are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor, a pore reducing agent and a skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of specified glycine derivs. and salts thereof and specified aminosulfuric acid derivs. and salts thereof. Still further, there are provided external compns. for skin comprising these compds. For example, the effect of sarcosine in prevention of parakeratosis in hairless mice was examined A cosmetic lotion containing sarcosine 3 % with other ingredients to 100 % was formulated.

IT Skin
(pore reduction, rough skin improvement; parakeratosis inhibitors containing amino derivs., and external compns. for skin)